



Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE,

For the Year 1894,

BY

MEREDITH YOUNG, M.B., C.M. (Edin.)

Medical Officer of Health to the Borough;

Medical Officer of Health to the Halifax Rural District
Council;

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers
of Health, etc.

BRIGHOUSE:

J. HARTLEY, PRINTER, "ECHO" OFFICE.

1895.

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S E C O N D

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BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1893-94.

Mayor :

ALDERMAN WILLIAM SMITH.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR WILLIAM PILLING.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR WILLIAM CAMM.

Members :

ALDERMAN KERSHAW,

„ MILNES,

„ ROBINSON,

„ SHEPHERD.

„ SUGDEN.

COUNCILLOR ASPINALL.

„ BOTTOMLEY,

„ BUTTERWORTH

„ CARTER,

„ A. T. CLAY,

„ DYSON,

COUNCILLOR FAIRBURN,

„ GANSON,

„ GRANDAGE,

„ HALL,

„ G. HEALEY,

„ W. HEALEY,


„ HELLIWELL.

„ HOLMES,

„ INMAN,

„ JESSOP,

„ MILLER.



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INTRODUCTION.

PUBLIC OFFICES, BRIGHOUSE,

MARCH, 1895.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee of the Town
Council of Brighouse.*

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of your Borough for the year 1894, being the Second Annual Report presented by me.

It is with extreme gratification that I am able to point out to you a general Death Rate lower than any on record for either Brighouse or Rastrick, though I have obtained figures as far back as 1873 for both portions of the district.

Amongst other marked improvements you will observe a decrease in the Infant Mortality, in the Death Rate from the seven common Infectious Diseases, and especially in the number of new cases of Infectious Disease notified to me. All these things have followed on an increase in the Sanitary Administration, and there is some considerable reason to believe that they are associated as cause and effect.

Your especial attention is directed to the Report on the prevalence of Enteric or Typhoid Fever, which appears in the Appendix, and your earnest consideration of the suggestions therein offered is requested.

In regard to Sanitary Work, I think you will find that every branch, and the branches are many, has received its due share, and now that the bulk of the work of re-organization has been completed, it will be possible in future to give them additional attention. Mention of one important factor, however, must not be omitted, since it has considerably influenced our work, and that is that the "sanitary constitution," as we may term it, of the three constituent Districts of the Borough differs.

Though it were invidious to make distinctions, yet it is impossible for the sake of personal justification to conceal the fact that all portions of the Borough were not in the same sanitary condition at the time of Incorporation, and therefore many of our remedies have had to be modified and adapted so as not to make the changes too radical, though consistent with efficiency. I take no particular district as my ideal, for my ideal is a higher one than is represented in any constituent district in the Borough. I merely mention this as a factor which has materially affected the quantity and quality of the Sanitary Work done, which has influenced it more in some localities than in others, and which of necessity must influence it for many years to come.

In the Appendix and in the body of the Report you will find the customary Tables of Deaths, Population, Births and new cases of Infectious Sickness, as well as other Tables or Summaries which I have constructed.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you heartily for the assistance and support you have rendered me in the discharge of my duties during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

MEREDITH YOUNG.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health.

Population and Density.—Before passing on to the matters with which this Report is more immediately concerned, a recapitulation of some statistics having reference to population, area and density in the Borough and its constituent districts may not be out of place. In the following Table I have summarised the main facts in this connection. The figures are based upon the census of 1891.

District.	Population, Census 1891.	Acreage.	Persons per square mile.	Mean area per person in sq. yds.	Persons per acre.
Brighouse	10,276	403	16,442	188	25·0
Rastrick	9,279	1,371	4,335	711	6·8
Hove Edge....	1,111	450	1,580	1,936	2·5
Borough	20,666	2,224	5,947	518	9·3
West Riding of Yorks. ...	2,464,415	1,775,298	891	3484	1·4

I have estimated that the population of the Borough (calculated to the middle of the year 1894) is 22,030, or an increase of 400 on last year's population. Though this estimation is carried out on the method adopted by the Registrar General, I fear it is rather too high, for the following reasons: The natural increase of population, or the excess of births over deaths, shews an advance of 259 during 1894; emigration and immigration may be

taken as practically neutralising one another, with perhaps a slight balance in favour of immigration; the number of inhabited houses, the state of local industries and other factors have been consulted with a full confirmation of my view. Taking all these things into consideration, I would say that perhaps the population is over-estimated by about 100, but as no such discretionary alteration is permitted, the figures must be taken as they stand. The experience of past years shews distinctly how far astray intercensal estimates of population may go: a glance at the next Table will shew the alarming extent of this. The effect, of course, of an over-estimation of population is to lower the birth and death rates; but I do not think that the over-estimation is so great as to seriously affect these. Calculating them on a lower estimate of population, they are still good.

Births.—There have been 571 births registered during the year, namely, 274 of males and 297 of females, or at the rate of 25·9 per thousand of the estimated population. Of these 571 births, 332 (161 of males and 171 of females) were in the Brighouse and Hove Edge part of the Borough, and 239 (111 of males and 128 of females) in Rastrick. Illegitimate births are only distinguished in the Rastrick returns, and in that district they have numbered eleven, the same number as last year. Separate returns are not received of births in the Hove Edge district.

TABLE SHEWING THE POPULATION OF BRIGHOUSE AND THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FROM 1873 TO 1894: ALSO THE BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES IN THESE YEARS.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	BIRTHS.		England and Wales Birth Rate.	DEATHS		England and Wales Death Rate.
		Number.	Rate per 1000 of Population.		Number.	Rate per 1000 of Population.	
1873	6,860	132 for half-year			82 for half-year		
1874	7,000	260	37·4		156	23·7	
1875	7,182	278	38·7		161	22·4	
1876	7,290	262	35·9		151	20·7	
1877	7,400	276	37·2	36·1	163	22·0	20·4
1878	7,500	291	35·2	35·9	165	20·0	21·7
1879	8,300	283	34·0		178	21·4	
1880	8,385	287	34·2	34·6	180	21·4	20·4
1881	7,962	263	33·0	33·9	137	17·2	18·9
1882	8,120	314	38·6	33·7	138	16·9	19·6
1883	8,280	280	33·8	33·2	152	18·3	19·5
1884	8,340	289	34·6	33·5	179	21·4	19·6
1885	8,505	292	34·3	32·5	199	23·3	19·0
1886	8,700	260	29·8	32·4	185	21·2	19·3
1887	8,780	304	34·6	31·4	169	19·2	18·8
1888	8,880	301	33·9	30·6	139	15·6	17·8
1889	9,100	279	30·6	30·5	155	17·0	17·9
1890	9,220	275	29·8	29·7	201	21·8	19·2
1891	10,276	321	31·7	31·4	199	19·2	20·2
1892	10,507	282	26·8	30·5	199	18·9	19·0
1893	10,610	286	26·9	30·8	194	18·2	19·2
Boro' 1894	22,030	571	25·9	29·6	312	14·16	16·6

TABLE II., SHEWING THE POPULATION OF RASTRICK AND THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FROM 1873 TO 1894: ALSO THE BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FOR THESE YEARS:—

YEAR.	POPULATION.	BIRTHS.		England and Wales Birth Rate.	DEATHS.		England and Wales Death Rate.
		Number.	Rate per 1000 of Population.		Number	Rate per 1000 of Population.	
1873	6,180	145 for half-year			64 for half-year		
1874	6,304	285	45.3		167	26.3	
1875	6,428	313	48.6		165	25.6	
1876	6,540	281	42.9		146	22.2	
1877	6,695	304	45.4	36.1	153	22.8	20.4
1878	9,000	294	32.6	35.8	179	19.8	21.7
1879	9,060	305	33.6		171	18.8	
1880	9,135	299	32.7	34.6	201	22.0	20.4
1881	8,036	327	40.6	33.9	163	20.2	18.9
1882	8,252	292	35.3	33.7	168	20.3	19.6
1883	8,465	280	33.0	33.2	167	19.7	19.5
1884	8,680	290	33.4	33.5	222	25.5	19.6
1885	8,825	306	34.6	32.5	159	18.0	19.0
1886	8,950	268	29.9	32.4	178	20.7	19.3
1887	9,075	293	33.3	31.4	179	19.7	18.8
1888	9,592	285	30.7	30.6	159	16.6	17.8
1889	9,865	276	30.0	30.5	180	18.5	17.9
1890	9,981	280	28.1	29.7	164	16.4	19.2
1891	9,279	311	33.4	31.4	212	22.9	20.2
1892	9,448	270	28.5	30.5	172	18.2	19.0
1893	9,583	276	28.8	30.8	159	16.5	19.2
Boro' 1894	22,030	571	25.9	29.6	312	14.16	16.6

Deaths.—There have been 312 deaths registered during the year in the whole Borough, namely, 172 of males and 140 of females, or at the rate of 14.16 per thousand of the estimated population. Of these 312 deaths, 170 (99 of males and 71 of females) were in the Brighouse and Hove Edge parts of the district, and 142 (73 of males and 69 of females) in the Rastrick portion.

This death rate is not only low as compared with that of surrounding towns and that of England and Wales for 1894 (see Table II.), but is absolutely the lowest death rate on record in either Brighouse or Rastrick, as a reference to Table II. will shew, where the statistics as far back as I can obtain them are tabulated.

Though this death rate for England and Wales generally for 1894 is a low one, yet the rate in our own Borough is one which will compare very favourably with that of any town or country district in the United Kingdom.

In no case has any correction of the death rate been necessary for deaths of non-residents within the Borough, but one death of a Brighouse resident in the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, has been credited to Brighouse in the above totals.

Classification of Deaths according to Age:—

(a) *Under 1 Year.*—There have been 65 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year, as compared with 106 during 1893—a highly favourable decrease. Expressed in another way, there have been 113 deaths of children under one year of age for every 1000 registered births, or, in other words still, about one-ninth of the children born have not survived the first year of life. In 1893 about one-sixth of the children born did not survive the first year of life, the deaths of infants being at the rate of 178 per 1000 registered births. The largest number of deaths at this period of life took place in the last quarter of the year, when 24 infants died.

(b) *1 and under 5 years.*—In this column we have to record the deaths of 40 children, of which the largest number also took place in the last quarter of the year.

Taking the *total deaths of children under 5 years of age*, we find that they amount to 105, as compared with 159 in 1893.

The chief causes of deaths in children under 5 years of age have been as follows:—

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.	...	...	...	29
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	13
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Measles, &c.	...	...	...	3

(c) Between the ages of 5 *and* 15 years the total deaths amounted to 15, and (d) between the ages of 15 *and* 25 years to 22.

(e) *25 and under 65 years.*—In this column we have, as usual, the largest death rate—namely, 109, as compared with 114 in 1893. It must be borne in mind, however, that the age period is a large one, covering 40 years. As the principal causes of death I have to record 19 from Respiratory Diseases, 24 from Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs, 14 from Heart Disease, 10 from Cancer, and 4 from Zymotic Disease. Special remarks on these will be found further on in this Report.

(f) *65 and upwards.*—This column scarcely boasts such a good record in proportion to that of 1893, inasmuch as there are 61 deaths as compared with 64 in the previous year. I call it “a good record,” because it indicates the number of people who have some of them reached and some of them passed the allotted span of life and have not been cut off at an earlier age—the period of usefulness.

For the benefit of the curious I have subdivided the period still further, as follows:—

Persons who died at ages between 65 and 70 years—18		
Do.	do.	70 and 75 years—18
Do.	do.	75 and 80 years—17
Do.	do.	80 and 85 years— 3
Do.	do.	85 and 90 years— 4

And one man died aged 91.

Average Age at Death.—I have calculated this to be 32·7 years—a figure which can only be classed as fairly good.

Uncertified Deaths.—There have been 18 deaths not certified, as compared with 22 in 1893, though the percentage of uncertified to total deaths is practically the same as in 1893, viz., 5·78.

Inquests.—In eight of the above uncertified deaths inquests were held; in other words, an inquest was held on 25 out of every 1000 bodies of persons who died within the Borough.

Suicide.—There has been one suicide (by hanging) during the year.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

1. **Principal Zymotic Diseases.**—(Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric or Continued Fever, and Diarrhœa). The following Table shows the total deaths from these diseases in the Borough at ages under and over five years.

TABLE III., SHEWING DEATHS FROM “THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES” AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	At ages under 5 years.	At ages above 5 years.	Total at all ages.
Measles	3	1	4
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1
Diphtheria	3	1	4
Whooping Cough ...	13	0	13
Typhoid Fever	0	5	5
Diarrhœa	2	1	3
Total.....	21	9	30
Membranous Croup..	1	0	1
Erysipelas	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever.....	0	3	3
Total	2	3	5

In addition to these deaths from what are termed the “Seven principal Zymotic Diseases,” one death from Erysipelas, one from Membranous Croup and three from Puerperal or Childbed Fever will be found in the second part of the Table.

The zymotic death-rate, therefore, is 1·36 per thousand for the whole Borough, as compared with 2·2 for 1893, and 1·76 for England and Wales in 1894. A glance at Table will also shew that in this matter Brighouse stands well compared with other towns. This will appear the more a matter for congratulation when it is remembered that the zymotic death rate is one of the principal and most delicate guages of the health and sanitary state of a town.

Smallpox.—Brighouse has fortunately kept clear of this scourge, though other towns in the vicinity have not been so

fortunate. In August, however, there was a slight recrudescence of the old scare when two "suspicious cases" of smallpox were brought to my notice. I was summoned one day to see two vagrants who had been taken ill at the lodging-house in Taylor's Yard, and who, in the opinion of the medical man attending them, presented an appearance not unlike commencing Smallpox. On examination of the patients, a man and his child, and inquiry into their peregrinations, I found sufficient grounds for suspecting that the disease might turn out to be Smallpox, and therefore at the earliest possible opportunity the two sick persons were removed to the quarantine room at the Hospital, the usual precautions as to disinfection, closure of the room they had inhabited, etc., being carried out. The other members of the family were also re-vaccinated at once. The lapse of a couple of days, however, shewed that the disease was really a rather severe form of Measles, the rash in which exactly resembles one of the premonitory rashes of Smallpox. Precautions were then relaxed, and the authorities heaved a sigh of relief.

Typhoid (Enteric) Fever.—That this has been our bane during 1894 no one can question. Almost every month has brought its few cases, and towards the end of the year they came faster and faster. Indeed in December so many cases followed closely on one another that I deemed it my duty to report the matter to the Local Government Board and the West Riding County Council. In the Appendix will be found a copy of the Preliminary Report to these bodies, which was also laid before your Council, and also a copy of the Report dealing with those conditions which have been found associated—causally or accidentally I will not venture to say—with the notified cases of Typhoid Fever.

During 1894 no less than 31 new cases of Typhoid Fever were brought to my notice, six being in children under five years of age, and 25 in persons over that age.

There have been five deaths from the disease, all in persons over five years of age. The particular localities affected are shewn in the Street List, which you will find appended to this Report.

Scarlet Fever.—The only way in which (with our present means of combating the disease) we could have expected this disease, which overran the township in 1893, to have died out was by its exhausting the whole of the population susceptible to its attack. This it gradually did in the first portion of the year, in which 31 cases of it were reported to me: out of these 31 cases there was one death only.

The cases occurred in a straggling manner in various parts of the Borough, the disease being transmitted purely by house-to-house infection. The disease was, of course, a continuation of the epidemic of 1893, which I fully commented upon in my Report for that year. During 1894, the type, as usually happens in a widespread epidemic, was very mild, the mildness of the cases being most probably the cause of the widespread character, as precautions are only carried out in a very lax manner when a mild form of the disease is prevalent.

Measles.—This disease, which had been epidemic in surrounding districts for some months, gradually invaded the Borough in November and December. Bailiffe Bridge was evidently the first source of infection, and the Thornhill Briggs part of the Borough was the first to suffer. The dissemination of the disease by school attendance was undoubted : in fact about a fortnight after a children's entertainment in the Town Hall, in which most of the schools took part, the number of cases more than trebled, and the spread of the disease throughout the whole of the Borough was at once accomplished.

Printed handbills giving plain instructions as to the management of the disease so as to benefit the patient, the family, the neighbours and the public generally, were drawn up by me and circulated in all the infected localities as rapidly as possible, and I venture to think with a beneficial result, as there have only been four deaths from Measles in the whole Borough out of about 200 cases, whereas in 1892, when these measures were not taken, there were in all 33 deaths during the last quarter of the year.

No sooner had the first shock of Measles passed than I began to entertain fears of its companion-at-arms, **Whooping Cough**, visiting us also, and indeed my expectations, which were founded on the experiences of the surrounding districts, were too soon fulfilled.

This disease appeared from the Clifton side, and soon spread in the same way as Measles all through the Borough. The district had never been absolutely free from Whooping Cough at any part of the year, but until the last quarter it existed only in a sporadic or scattered form. When it became epidemic it invaded the whole district in a few weeks. It has been the cause of 13 deaths in all during the year, and has occasioned a terrible amount of tedious and long-lasting sickness, besides undermining many previously robust constitutions. Handbills were circulated as in the case of Measles, and the schools were disinfected by fumigation with sulphur.

School closure was not resorted to as a means of attempting to check either of the above diseases, as in a town district it is a general experience that children mix quite as much in the streets as they would in schools : in a rural district, where children from a widespread area are gathered together into one school, and where this school forms the only place of meeting, then beneficial results may and often do result from school closure.

Diphtheria.—In all eight cases of this disease have been notified to me during the year, and four deaths have occurred from it. Most of the cases occurred in children of tender age, and the premises as a general rule were either damp or in a bleak and cold situation, or so placed that free circulation of air was impossible, and several serious sanitary defects were discovered, which, however, we lost no time in getting remedied. Several of the cases, I have not the least hesitation in saying, were extremely

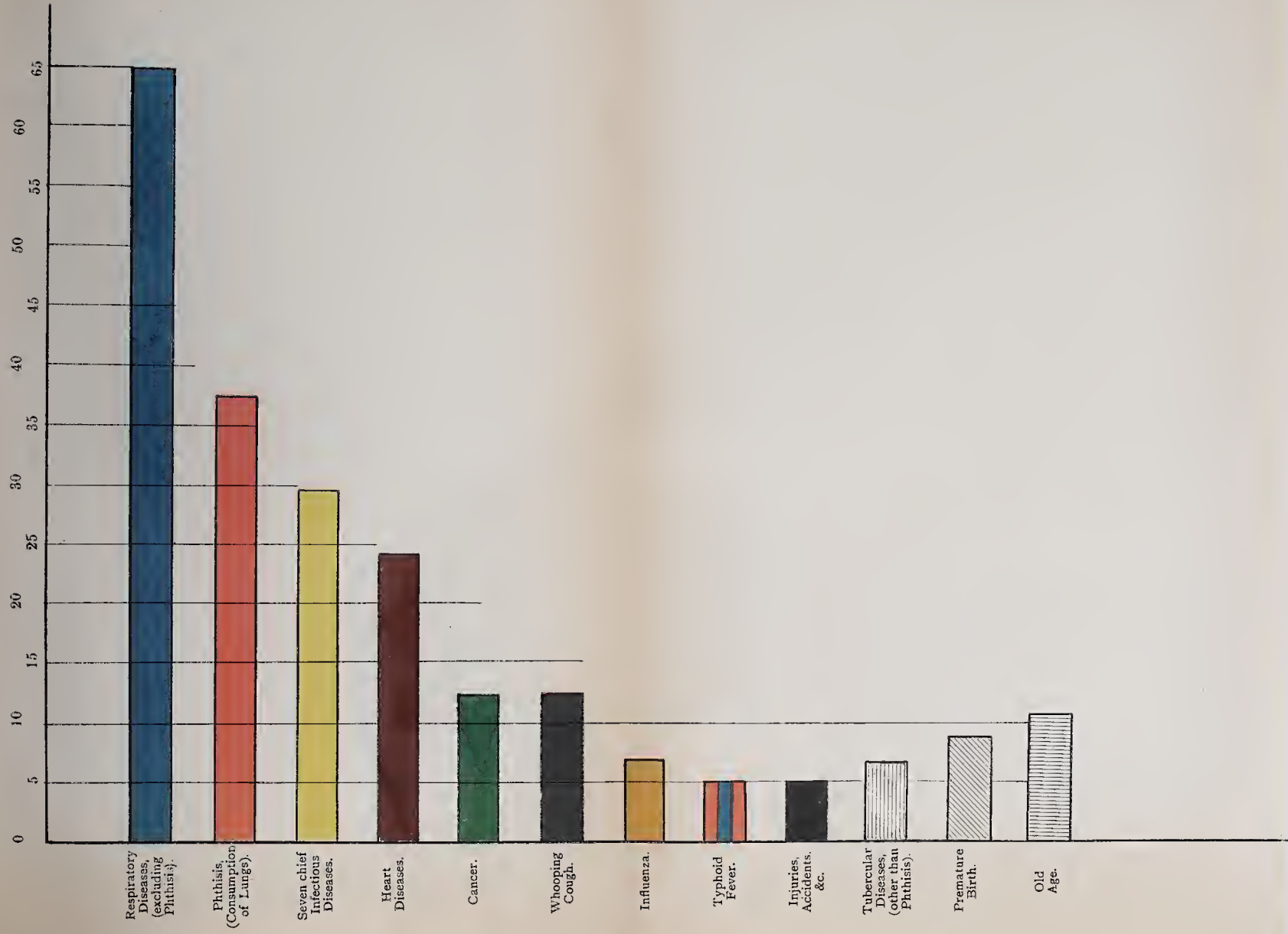
dubious, and one felt acutely the need for bacteriological verification of the diagnosis. Several Sanitary Authorities have, I am glad to see, taken up this question of bacteriological diagnosis, and have fitted up their Medical Officers of Health with the necessary apparatus. This can be done at a cost which is trifling as compared with the knowledge one can derive, and above all as compared with the comforting assurance which immediately invests the mind of a practitioner when he is absolutely certain of the nature of the foe against which he is employing his skill.

I have no doubt but that most medical practitioners would be even willing to pay for the bacteriological examination of exudation or discharges in suspected cases, for a certain diagnosis could be supplied in about 16 hours. And not only this, but the termination of the infectious period could be determined accurately, and imperfectly recovered patients would not then be liable to mix with healthy people, and thus the spread of the disease would be controlled. Further than this, the immense advantages which would be derived from an examination into all cases of "sore throats" which often accompany a Diphtheria outbreak, must be apparent: it is impossible to do anything but look on such cases with suspicion in the absence of bacteriological evidence—the most skilful physician can go no further in the large majority of cases than to say they are "suspicious."

And finally our examination into the cause of the outbreak would be rendered much more fruitful of result. It has been abundantly shewn that Diphtheria is often connected with the milk supply, and that the bacillus can pass from the system of the cow into the milk, and thence to human beings: and a bacteriological examination of the milk used by the patient might therefore often afford us a means of checking an outbreak and saving many lives.

Erysipelas.—This disease has been practically limited to the "constitutional" or "seasonal" variety—a kind of constitutional explosion occurring in persons who are subject to it, and having little or no relation to pre-existing cases of the same disease or to insanitary conditions. Eight out of ten cases which occurred in 1894 were distinctly of this class. To be sure some minor sanitary defects were discoverable in the houses in which the disease occurred, but there was no evidence to link them causally with the disease, and it must be remembered that a good Sanitary Inspector can discover some defect in 99 out of every 100 houses he visits.

Autumnal or Epidemic Diarrhœa.—Your Council, acting on my advice, decided to make this disease temporarily notifiable during the months of September and October. Our object of course was to acquire early and reliable information of all cases of a suspicious or choleraic nature with a view to preventing the invasion of Asiatic Cholera. It is a well-known fact too that Asiatic Cholera will thrive in those localities which are favourable to the growth of ordinary Summer Diarrhœa, and



therefore by acquiring a knowledge of the actual whereabouts of such localities we acquired the power to have our house put in order and the soil rendered inimical to the smaller and therefore also to the larger enemy. One cannot of course speak from a single year's observations on such a point, but at any rate the first step has been taken. And it must always be remembered that in the adoption of preventive measures steps in the dark are inevitable to a very large extent. For these reasons I feel perfectly justified in my recommendation to your Council, and if called upon will pursue the same line of action again.

Respiratory Diseases (excluding Phthisis).—This class of disease has been responsible for 65 deaths in all during the year, or at the rate of 2·9 per 1000 of the population, or 20·8 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages. This shews a decided improvement on last year's record, when they were at the rate of 3·9 per 1000 of the population.

Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs has claimed 37 victims, most of them being persons in the useful period of life. The death rate per 1000 of the estimated population from this disease alone was 1·68, as compared with 1·8 in 1893, shewing scarcely any noteworthy diminution. Though the district is distinctly to be classed amongst the multitudinous so-called "Phthisical localities," yet the death rate from this disease compares very favourably with those of most large towns in the Riding, as Table VI. will shew.

In my Annual Report to your Council last year I ventured to doubt the propriety of including Phthisis amongst the "notifiable" diseases, having in mind the probable psychological effect on the patient. Since then, however, I have come to look at the matter more in the light of reason than of sentiment, and have changed my mind in that respect. I still have some misgivings as to the probable benefits it will confer on the community, but in the light of increased experience even these may vanish.

Heart Diseases have been the cause of death in 24 instances, one of these being in a child aged 18 days, who was born with a malformation of the heart (patent foramen ovale). This shews a very slight increase on last year's records.

Cancer.—This disease has been responsible for 13 deaths in the Borough during 1894, nine being deaths of females and four of males. Most of the deaths occurred at ages between 50 and 60, and judging by the localities were all in fairly well-to-do persons—that class which struggles keenly in the competition of life, and therefore suffers proportionately from the wear and tear of modern life. This, however, is a mere surmise, as actual evidence is difficult to obtain.

Injuries and Accidents have been the cause of five deaths during the year.

S A N I T A R Y W O R K .

Inspections, &c.—My journal shews that I have paid 563 separate visits during the year, but as none of the routine visits are entered unless something unusual has been found in connection with them, and such things as deputations, consultations, public meetings, and repeated visits to the same place are omitted, the total is very probably much higher—about 1,400 altogether.

The results of these visits have been embodied in my Monthly Reports to your Sanitary Committee, or in those of the Sanitary Inspector, so that a recapitulation would be superfluous.

I will therefore merely give a summary of the work done in the various branches, remarking on anything of special import, or anything which stills needs remedying.

Canal Boats.—Your Inspector has made a practice of inspecting regularly every week any Canal Boats which have happened to be lying in the basin, or in any convenient place within the district. In all 42 have been inspected, with the result that only 2 have shewn any infringement of the principal Acts or of the Regulations, and these infringements have only been of a comparatively trivial nature as you will see from his Report which has been laid before you, a copy of which has also been forwarded to the Local Government Board.

No cases of Infectious Disease have been discovered in these Canal Boats.

Disinfection.—Seven premises have been thoroughly disinfected on the termination of Infectious Disease under the supervision of your Sanitary Inspector. In other cases the householders claimed the right to disinfect the premises themselves to my satisfaction, and in some of these cases we supplied the necessary materials. Of course, the result is necessarily less satisfactory in this case than when the disinfection is done by a skilled workman, but in the milder cases I have not insisted on the Sanitary Inspector doing it. In all the severer or more prolonged cases, or where the householders have been untrustworthy, I have generally found no difficulty in having it done by the Inspector himself.

On one occasion when Measles was very prevalent the Schools were also disinfected by the Inspector.

Common Lodging Houses.—The Borough contains two Common Lodging Houses, which have been kept under constant surveillance during the year. That in Taylor's Yard must, of course, have certain allowances made for it—it is part of "old Brighthouse," and it accommodates a class of lodgers different from those who generally patronise the Working Men's Home in Bradford-road. But in spite of these things it is impossible to conceal the fact that it is not kept up to the standard prescribed by the Byelaws in force in the Borough.

Repeatedly when visiting the house, in company with the Sanitary Inspector, after the hour of ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon, several rooms have been found unswept, beds not turned down, &c. In September, 1894, notice was given to the keeper that in the married couples' department there was a sink with no waste-pipe, and the waste water either stood there and stagnated or was found running along the floor or under the wooden partition into the living room, where at the time of our visit four adults and two children were staying. Tea leaves and excreta, as well as slops generally, were found in the area outside (below Park-street).

The floor of the wash-kitchen is in very bad repair, and there is insufficient accommodation for personal ablution. Many of the mattresses are old and in a very dirty condition; several of the sink-pipes are untrapped, and one was found to be choked.

All these matters have been reported to you and notices served for their abatement, but up to the time of writing I am not aware of any single alteration having been carried out.

The other Lodging House or Working Men's Home undoubtedly owes much of its tidiness to the fact that women and children are excluded, and to the fact that it is new property, but it would be injustice to omit saying that every effort is made and no expense is spared to keep the house clean and healthy, and to carry out all the provisions of the Borough Byelaws. Such places decidedly do much towards raising the general condition or status—if one may use such a term in such a connection—of the various inmates who pass through them.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—During the year a considerable number of these have been thoroughly inspected, as well as milk-shops or milk-stores attached to or separate from them.

The most general fault in the Cowsheds was, as usual, deficiency in the amount of cubic space per cow, many farmers looking with absolute amazement on our demands for 800 cubic feet per cow as a minimum, with a fixed minimum of 600 per cow in those cases where good head space or a fodder-passage was provided.

In one case only 260 cubic feet of air space was provided for each of six cows, in another case 427 cubic feet, and in others 390, 395, 440, and 475 cubic feet per cow.

In another, which was inspected about the same time, we found 1,050 cubic feet per cow—the only instance I have ever met with in the Borough where there has been an improvement on the limit set by our Regulations.

In most of the Cowsheds visited the drainage appeared to have been the last matter thought of, and a channel conducting the liquid from the mistal through a hole in the wall to a roughly-constructed manure-tank was the general rule.

Lime-washing was also badly attended to in the majority of cases, whilst manure was often found to be accumulated in dangerous proximity to several milk-stores or houses.

The water supply in almost all cases was found to be very good, the cleansing of the mistals fairly well attended to, and the lighting and ventilation, though not of the best, yet intelligently and thoroughly attended to so far as it went.

With one exception, the milk-stores inspected were found satisfactory, and in this case there was almost an entire absence of light and ventilation, and the open end of an old drain, said to convey subsoil water only, and be connected with no drain, sewer, cesspool, &c., was discovered in a corner of the store. The owner readily agreed, however, to remedy these defects at once.

Factories and Workshops.—A considerable number of Factories and Workshops have been inspected during the year, and much important work has been done.

Amongst Workshops, cases of the following nature have been remedied under my direction :—

Sink-pipes untrapped,
Noxious vapours from brush-making,
Limewashing and ventilation unsatisfactory,
Absence of privy accommodation,
Insufficient privy accommodation.

Several of the larger Factories have also been implicated in the last count, but have always been ready to meet us and carry out our suggestions, providing separate privies for each sex, and at the rate of one privy for every 20 or part of 20 hands, this being the limit advised by me and considered satisfactory by your Chairman, though up to now no exact limit has been specified by your Committee.

Housing of the Working Classes.—During the year three houses at Lower Green, Hove Edge, have been condemned by me as unfit for human habitation, and are now closed. Application was not made before the magistrates for a closing order, inasmuch as the owner was satisfied of the justness of our action, and gave an agreement in writing to the effect that the houses were now empty, and that if he again thought of permitting them to be occupied he would give due notice in writing of his intention to do so. Thus we should have an opportunity of applying for a closing order before any harm was done. Though a closing order can be applied for and obtained in spite of the houses being unoccupied, your Committee did not deem it advisable to take this course in consideration of the above agreement.

The grounds on which the houses were condemned are briefly as follows. There was no water supply within a reasonable distance: insufficient privy accommodation: the ashpit was without proper doors and coverings, and was built against the wall of one house: the walls of all three houses were damp, and there was no provision for carrying off rain-water: the floors of the bedrooms were of stone flags: in one house there was no slop-stone, the waste water being thrown into the garden in front of the house. Ivy was found growing through one corner of a bedroom wall. A walled drain ran under the floor of one house, and in the two houses which were provided with sink-stones the waste water ran out on a grooved stone and trickled down the wall outside, afterwards finding its way anyhow through the ground. The walls of the houses are partly drywalled. In two out of the three cases there was insufficient air space.

Lead Poisoning.—In October I had 23 samples of water taken first thing in the morning, chiefly from houses which had been occupied only for a short time, and these I analysed with a view of ascertaining whether or not there was any contamination by lead.

Sixteen of the samples yielded an absolutely negative result, and in the seven others I was only able to determine the smallest trace of lead, namely on an average less than one-thirtieth grain per gallon.

Those in which this trace was discoverable were situated in the following localities, and had been occupied for the periods named:—

Brook Grainhills, Rastrick	15 months.
Newlands, Rastrick	12 „
Bracken Road, Brighouse.....	3 „
Anvil Street, Brighouse	18 „
Bracken Road, Brighouse	2½ „
New Street, Lane Head, B'house	3 weeks.
Brookfoot View.....	3 months.

Houses in Rayner's Road, Brookfoot, Well Holme, and Bramstone Street, which had been occupied for 14 weeks, 7 weeks, 3 months, and 5 months respectively, shewed no trace whatever of the poisonous metal, and in one house in Bramstone Street, where a new service had been in for two weeks, the water was similarly free from lead.

Isolation Hospital.—During the year several cases have come to light which have still further impressed upon your Council, I venture to say, the urgent need for an Infectious Diseases Hospital. I have been appealed to by medical practitioners, and also by ratepayers on several occasions, to remove patients into the Hospital, and have duly passed the appeal on to your Sanitary Committee, at the same time pointing out to both parties that I am only in the place of adviser and not commander, and that ever since the smallpox epidemic died out in 1893 I have

repeatedly pointed out the necessity for isolation of cases of infectious disease and the expediency of utilising the present Hospital for that purpose after making the necessary additions. I am glad to say that a movement in the right direction has now set in, and though at the end of the year 1894 no definite steps have been taken, yet the tendency decidedly is to comply with the requisitions of the Local Government Board as regards the alteration of the existing Hospital and grounds, and to erect additional stone buildings for the isolation of separate infectious diseases, together with a permanent Administration Block.

The Rural Districts, which are included in the Conjoint Hospital District, have been unable to see any distinct benefit which would accrue to them from the above alteration and extension, but only 18 months ago one of their constituent districts was visited by a severe outbreak of diphtheria, and this year typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria have all been prevalent to a greater degree than formerly, so that the benefits they will derive from prompt isolation will probably be greater than are anticipated.

Notification.—During the year I have received 92 Notifications of Infectious Disease—a very great decrease on previous years. No disease has been added to the list of those compulsorily notifiable except “Epidemic Diarrhœa,” which was included for the months of August and September only: this is remarked on in a previous part of the Report. The nature of the cases notified is set forth in Table B.

Nuisances and Nuisance Abatement.—On the 1st of January, 1894, there were 14 cases in hand from the previous year; these and 211 other cases of nuisances have been abated during 1894, or 225 nuisances in all. The cases unabated at the end of 1894 were 59 in number. 121 of these abated nuisances have been in connection with House Drainage, and the following will give an idea of the work done in this branch :—

House drains trapped and disconnected	...	92
Do. repaired	... ..	24
Do. ventilated	... ..	4
Do. diverted	... ..	1
		<hr/>
		121
		<hr/>

146 old privies or privy middens have been converted to the sanitary pail system during the year.

Smoke Abatement.—In August the attention of your Sanitary Committee was requested to the present uncontrolled emission of black smoke from the chimnies of factories within the Borough, and it was resolved “that ten minutes of dense smoke or twenty minutes of moderate smoke be allowed as the maximum to be emitted from factory chimnies within the Borough.” This very wide limit was allowed on account of no action having been taken in regard to the smoke nuisance for a number of years, and the understanding was that after a time it would be possible to

lessen it. Some of the observations taken by your Inspector shew that chimnies have been found which emitted dense smoke for as much as $28\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in the hour. The average of 39 observations shews that seven minutes of dense smoke within the hour was the mean. But amongst these there have been the following glaring instances—the figures referring to minutes of dense black smoke per hour :—16, $13\frac{1}{2}$, $27\frac{1}{2}$, 20, $26\frac{1}{2}$, 19, and $28\frac{1}{2}$. Surely when others can reduce the amount they turn out to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of dense smoke within the hour, these offenders ought to be able to find some way in which to lessen the part they play in the production of this nuisance.

Scavenging.—The total number of Sanitary Pails in the district is 2,091, which are emptied weekly, and so far as I can gather without complaint. Complaint, however, is sometimes made of the smell accompanying the vans as they pass through the streets, and I have had the misfortune to be able to verify this on occasion: possibly carelessness on the part of the scavengers, or the dilapidation of some of the lids covering the pails will account for this. The average monthly cost of scavenging (i.e., emptying pails and ashpits) varies from £100 to £105. The number of complaints which reach the Sanitary Inspector about ashpits needing attention seems to indicate that so far as ashpits are concerned the system is not a complete success.

Unsound Meat.—We have had no real case of unsound food to deal with during the year. One carcase of a pig which had died, probably of apoplexy, on its way to the slaughter-house was destroyed by my orders, the owner being agreeable to this course, and not wishing to evade the law in any way.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—Up to the end of 1894, after a considerable amount of negociation, over 50 acres of land at Cooper Bridge, an eminently suitable position for outfall works, had been secured, and an agreement entered into with Sir George Armytage for the purchase of this. Application has also been made to the Local Government Board for borrowing powers for the purpose of carrying out the scheme.

There is no doubt but that this year, 1895, will see a great stride forward in the matter.

Congress of the Sanitary Institute.—Your Council sent delegates to this Congress for one day, with a view of obtaining recent opinions and information on Refuse Destruction. Papers were read on various Destructors, and afterwards visits of inspection were paid to Destructors in actual work.

The ordinary Fryer's Destructor was viewed, and also Brodie's patent feeding arrangement by means of iron trunks divided into compartments and provided with bottoms opening downward, so as to discharge the contents downwards into the furnace. At the same place Jones' Fume Cremator was seen to advantage, and afterwards several members of the Deputation had the opportunity of conferring with Mr. Jones.

A Destructor was also seen in course of erection.

Your Council also appointed the Mayor, Councillor A. T. Clay, W. R. Carter, and S. E. Hirst, along with myself, as Delegates to the Congress of the British Institute of Public Health, held at London in July. I cannot honestly say that this Congress was productive of the benefits we expected to derive. We found that the problems were looked upon and discussed much more from the point of view of the Metropolis than of the Provinces, that the various Sections overlapped each other too much, and that the arrangements for visiting Water Works, Sewage Works, etc., were robbed of much of their advantages by being beset with many formalities in the way of giving notice, entering names, securing special tickets or passes, etc., of which necessary formalities improper or insufficient notice was given to the Delegates. On the whole, though personally I derived a good deal of benefit in a "scrappy" kind of manner, we felt that this Congress was a disappointment.

As a full Report of the proceedings of the Congress was forwarded to all the Delegates, further comment on my part would be superfluous.

(A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary District of

BRIGHOUSE,

Classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the pur- pose of these Statis- tics; public institu- tions being shewn as separate localities. (Columns for Popula- tion and Births are in Table B).	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all ages (b)	Under 1 year (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up- wards (h)	(i)																							
								Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	Totals.		
BOROUGH - - -	311	65	40	15	22	108	61	Under 5	0	0	3	1		0	0			0	1	3	13	2				0	29	1	1	51	105
								5 upwds	1	1	0	0	5					3	0	1	0	1				36	36	23	4	95	206
								TOTALS...	1	4	1		5				3		1	4	13	3				36	65	24	5	146	311

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring out- side the district among persons be- longing thereto.	1																															
Deaths occurring with- in the district among persons not belong- ing thereto.	0																															

Area in Acres, 2,224
Population (1891), 20,666 } of Borough of Brighouse.

(B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS

coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health,
during the year 1894, in the

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF BRIGHOUSE,

Classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the pur- pose of these Statis- tics : public institu- tions being shewn as separate localities	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5 (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	
	Census 1891. (b)	Estima- ted to middle of 1894 (c)			FEVERS.														
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
(a)	20,666	22,030	571	Under 5 5 upwds	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Epidemic Diarrhoea (temporarily notifiable).	Total.	NONE.	
					11	6			6			0		2	3	28			
					20	2			25			3		8	6	64			
Totals...					31	8			31			3		10	9	92			

Notification of Infectious Disease compulsory in the District of Brighouse since 1890, Rastrick 1891, and Hove Edge 1889.
Isolation Hospital:—Brighouse and District Joint Hospital (for Smallpox cases only); situated outside Borough—in Clifton.

TABLE C. 1894.

BRIGHOUSE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, MEREDITH YOUNG,
M.B: C.M.

Term of Appointment, One Year. Present Salary, £200.

Special Report presented during 1894—Enteric Prevalence, Dec
24th, 1894.

SANITARY INSPECTOR, RALPH MARSDEN. Salary £90.

RATEABLE VALUE (1894) for Poor Rate		
" " " " " " " "	General District Rate	} £66,102.
General District Rate (1894-5), 2s. 8d. in the £.		

WATER SUPPLY—

Any extension or change during 1894?	}	About 40 new houses and 10 others supplied.
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Average daily consumption per head? 13 gallons.

Action on Lead? Practically none.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL—

Extension or Improvements during 1894?	}	None (See Text of Report).
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SCAVENGING—

Are the privy middens, &c., cleansed by sanitary staff, by contractors, or by tenants?	}	Sanitary Staff.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	-----------------

Frequency?	}	Pails Weekly, Dry Ashplaces Fortnightly, Privy Middens Monthly.
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Is the present arrangement satisfactory? Yes. Annual
cost £1250.

BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS—

Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889.	}	<div style="text-align: right; font-size: small; margin-bottom: 5px;">Date of Adoption.</div> Brighouse 1890, Rastrick 1891, Hove Edge 1889.
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Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.	}	Brighouse & Hove Edge 1893, Rastrick 1891.
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Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890? Not adopted.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders?	}	1889.
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Building Bye-Laws	}	Based on	}	Brighouse 1890, Rastrick and Hove Edge 1893.
		Model Bye-Laws?		

Regulated Buildings Trades, &c.	Number.		General Condition.	Legal Proce'dings (if any).
	Regis-tered.	In-spect'd		
Common Lodging Houses	2	2	1 Satisfactory; other not Satisfactory.	None.
Canal Boats	—	42	Good.	„
Slaughter Houses ...	7	7	Some Satisfactory, others not.	„
Dairies	3	3	Generally Satisfactory	„
Cowsheds	43	43	Many Unsatisfactory (See Report).	„
Milkshops... ..	8	8	Good.	„
Offensive Trades... ..	—	2	Satisfactory.	„
	Soapworks.			

Schemes before L. G. B.? None.

L. G. B. Enquiries? { Alteration in constitution of Joint Hospital Board consequent upon Incorporation held in February.

L. G. B. Inspections? None.

BIRTHS —(a) Number of each sex :—Male 274, Female 297.
(b) Number of Illegitimate, 11.

DEATHS—(a) Number of each sex :—Male 172, Female 140.
(b) Number Uncertified, 18.

DEATH RETURNS—What correction (if any) is made for non-residents dying within the the District? } None necessary.

Are any Returns obtained of deaths of residents occurring in public institutions (Workhouses, Hospitals, &c.,) outside the District? } Yes, necessary corrections made in above figures.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

Number of Beds, 48. Charges to Patients, None.

Construction (Brick, Stone, Wood, Iron, Altered House or Cottage, &c., &c.) } Corrugated Iron and Wood, Out-buildings Brick.

Additions or Alterations during 1894? None,

What Diseases are admitted? } Has been used for Small-pox only.

How many different diseases at one time? One.

DISINFECTION. Apparatus? Steam.

Work done in 1894? Several Beddings disinfected.

SANITARY WORK—

Total Number of Nuisances in hand at close of 1893, 14

At close of 1894, 59.

Reported or discovered during 1894, 284.

Abated during 1894, 225.

Total No. of Summonses or other legal proceedings, None.

House Drainage—

Number of Sinks disconnected during 1894, 92.

Trapped Sinkpipes, 59.

CLOSETS. Approximate Number of each kind in District—W.C. 200 (about); Trough-C., None; Slop-C (Waste-water C.), None; Pail or Tub-C., 2,091; Covered Privy-Middens, 200 (about); Uncovered Privy-Middens, 25 (about).

Number constructed during 1894, 151 Pail Closets and 31 Dry Ashplaces.

ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:—

Houses unfit for habitation, three closed informally.

Overcrowding, four cases remedied.

Seizure of Unsound Food, one carcase of pig destroyed with owner's consent.

Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, none. Prosecutions, none.

River Pollution, none; monthly Samples from River Calder sent to County Council.

Smoke Abatement, 37 observations taken. No legal proceedings.

Workshops and Factories. Several inspected and defects remedied (See Report).

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES FOR THE YEAR 1894.

	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwa'ds.	TOTAL.	
							U'der 5.	Over 5.
1st Quarter	14	5	2	7	26	13	19	48
2nd Quarter.....	13	9	4	6	27	19	22	56
3rd Quarter	15	6	3	6	20	13	21	42
4th Quarter	23	20	6	3	36	16	43	61
Total.....	65	40	15	22	109	61	105	207

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.

DISEASES.	Under 5 Years of Age.					Over 5 Years of age.					Total at all Ages.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	
Scarlet Fever...						1				1	1
Diphtheria	1	1		1	3		1			1	4
Membranous Croup				1	1						1
Enteric Fever								2	3	5	5
Puerperal Fever							1	1	1	3	3
Erysipelas			1		1						1
Measles				3	3				1	1	4
Whooping Cough	1	2	4	6	13						13
Diarrhoea			1	1	2		1			1	3
Phthisis						8	9	7	13	37	37
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.....	3	9	4	13	29	10	12	8	6	36	65
Heart Disease		1			1	5	6	2	10	23	24
Injuries and Accidents.....		1			1		1	2	1	4	5
All Other Diseases.....	14	8	11	18	51	24	25	20	26	95	146
Total	19	22	21	43	105	48	56	42	61	207	312

TABLE V., SHEWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1894, AT ALL AGES, FROM CERTAIN GROUPS OF DISEASES, AND THE PROPORTIONS TO 1000 OF THE POPULATION, AND TO 1000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES; ALSO THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS, UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, FROM OTHER GROUPS OF DISEASES, AND PROPORTIONS TO 1000 BIRTHS AND TO 1000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

DIVISION I.—ALL AGES.

	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
I.—Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	30	1·36	96
II.—Pulmonary Diseases...	65	2·9	208
III.—Tubercular Diseases..	43	1·9	137

DIVISION II.—INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 Births.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths under one year of age.
IV.—Wasting Diseases	18	31·5	277
V.—Convulsive Diseases....	18	31·5	277

NOTES.

I.—Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Typhoid (or Enteric), Continued Fevers, and Diarrhœa.

II.—Includes Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.

III.—Includes Phthisis, Tabes Mesenterica, Rickets, Scrofula, and Tuberculosis.

IV.—Includes Atrophy, Debility, Premature Birth, Marasmus, and Want of Breast-Milk.

V.—Includes Convulsions, Teething, Infantile Meningitis, and Hydrocephalus.

Table VI., shewing Population, Births, Deaths, Notifications, Etc., in some other Towns in the West Riding from which Returns were received.

Town.	Population, 1894	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate	Infant Deaths per 1000 Births	No. of Deaths from Phthisis.	No. of Notifications received.
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.				
Brighouse.....	22,030	571	25.9	312	14.16	1.36	113	37	92
Leeds	388,761	12,502	32.3	6,935	17.9	2.0	156	576	1,775
Bradford	223,985	5,960	26.6	3,797	16.9	1.65	144.3	360	1,597
Halifax.....	92,500	2,128	23.0	1,522	16.4	0.9	—	126	234
Huddersfield	98,511	1,988	20.23	1,552	15.8	1.4	160	171	599
Keighley	30,810	862	26.3	600	18.00	1.8	—	—	—
Shipley	23,387	544	23.6	352	15.3	1.0	131	35	122
Todmorden	24,975	524	20.98	391	15.64	1.08	141	42	171
Dewsbury	29,847	731	24.36	526	17.53	1.6	186	42	75

STREET LIST.

PART I.

**Deaths from Specific Diseases or Groups of Diseases
arranged according to Streets, Localities or Districts.**

Street or Place.	Locality or District.	Sex.	Age.		
			Y'rs.	M'ths.	D'ys.

MEASLES.

Bradford-road	...	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	5	—	—
Hove Edge	...	...	...	...	M.	...	2	—	—
Thornhill Road	...	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	2	—	—
Back Laura Street	...	...	Gooder Lane	...	F.	...	2	6	—

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dewsbury and Elland Road,	Rastrick	...	M.	...	—	6	—
Thornhill Road	Do.	...	F.	...	1	2	—
Brooke Street	Do.	...	F.	...	—	4	—
Bramstone Street	Do.	...	F.	...	1	7	—
Laura Street, Gooder Lane	Do.	...	M.	...	1	4	—
Toothill Bank	Do.	...	M.	...	1	7	—
Briggate	Brighouse	...	F.	...	1	1	—
West Street, Waring Green	Do.	...	F.	...	—	11	—
South Street	Do.	...	F.	...	1	5	—
Gathorne Street, Thornhill	Briggs, Brighouse	...	F.	...	1	1	—
Marion Street, Waring Green	Do.	...	M.	...	1	3	—
Edward Street,	Do.	...	M.	...	—	10	—
Hove Edge	F.	...	—	3	—

SCARLET FEVER.

Albion Street, Lane Head	Brighouse	...	F.	...	6	—	—
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DIPHTHERIA.

Industrial Street	Thornhill Briggs	...	M.	...	18	—	—
Lillands Lane	Rastrick	...	F.	...	2	6	—
John Street, Gooder Lane	...	...	Rastrick	...	F.	...	4	8	—
Back Laura St.,	Do.	...	Do.	...	M.	...	2	11	—

TYPHOID FEVER.

Slead Syke	...	...	Hove Edge	...	M.	...	14	—	—
Do.	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	42	—	—
Thornhill Road	...	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	14	—	—
William St., Gooder Lane	...	...	Rastrick	...	F.	...	25	—	—
Raw Hill	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	22	—	—

DIARRHŒA.

Slead Syke	...	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	—	—	15
Mill Lane	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	—	3	—
Denham Square, New Road,	...	...	Rastrick	...	M.	...	58	—	—

STREET LIST, PART I.—CONTINUED.

Street or Place.	Locality or District.	Sex.	Age.		
			Y'rs.	M'ths.	D'ys.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Round Hill	Rastrick	F.	26	—	—
Thornhill Road	Do.	F.	21	—	—
Brooke Street	Do.	F.	37	—	—

INFLUENZA.

Rayner's Road, Thornhill	Briggs, Brighthouse	M.	65	—	—
Bradford Road	Do.	F.	68	—	—
Thornhill Road	Do.	M.	52	—	—
Birds Royd	Rastrick	F.	40	—	—
New Hey Road	Do.	M.	12	6	—
Toothill Bank	Do.	M.	1	11	—
Tofts Grove	Do.	F.	85	—	—

ERYSIPELAS.

New Hey Road	Rastrick	F.	—	1	—
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PHTHISIS.

1 Dale Street	Brighthouse	M.	22	—	—
2 Lane Head	Do.	M.	43	—	—
3 Barton St., Church Lane	Do.	M.	33	—	—
4 Briggate	Do.	M.	65	—	—
5 Upper Lane, Nab End ...	Hove Edge	F.	30	—	—
6 Marion St., Waring Green,	Brighthouse	M.	47	—	—
7 Blackburn's Yard, Commercial St.,	B'house	M.	39	—	—
8 Slead Syke	Brighthouse	M.	50	—	—
9 Church Street	Do.	F.	25	—	—
10 High Street	Do.	M.	18	—	—
11 Lightcliffe Road	Do.	F.	26	—	—
12 Oxford Street	Do.	F.	29	—	—
13 Bradford Road	Do.	F.	60	—	—
14 Briggate	Do.	M.	41	—	—
15 Huddersfield Road	Do.	F.	17	—	—
16 Briggate	Do.	M.	23	—	—
17 Back New St., Lane Head	Do.	M.	28	—	—
18 Sutcliffe Wood Bottom ...	Hove Edge	M.	41	—	—
19 Commercial Street	Brighthouse	M.	19	—	—
20 Bradford Road	Do.	M.	15	—	—
21 Thornhill Road	Rastrick	F.	67	—	—
22 Commercial Inn Buildings	Do.	F.	31	—	—
23 Birds Royd	Do.	M.	15	—	—
24 Little Woodhouse	Do.	M.	37	—	—
25 Bramstone Street	Do.	M.	31	—	—
26 Lillands Lane	Do.	F.	44	—	—
27 Bridge End	Do.	M.	20	10	—
28 New North Road	Do.	M.	48	—	—
29 Castle Hill	Do.	F.	18	—	—
30 Delph Hill	Do.	F.	14	5	—
31 New Hey Road	Do.	M.	33	—	—
32 Do.	Do.	F.	15	—	—

STREET LIST, PART I.—CONTINUED.

Street or Place.	Locality or District.	Sex.	Age.		
			Y'rs.	M'ths.	Dys.

PHTHISIS (Continued).

33	Castle Hill	...	...	Rastrick	...	M.	...	57	—	—
34	East St., Gooder Lane	...	...	Do	...	F.	...	41	—	—
35	Bottom of Town	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	55	—	—
36	Thornhill Road	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	34	—	—

CANCER.

1	New Street, Lane Head	...	...	Brighouse	...	F.	...	53	—	—
2	Elland Road	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	65	—	—
3	Wakefield Road	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	57	—	—
4	Bracken Road	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	24	—	—
5	High Street	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	50	—	—
6	Waterloo Road	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	62	—	—
7	Marion Street	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	71	—	—
8	Hove Edge	...	...	...	...	F.	...	62	—	—
9	Well Close Street	...	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	50	—	—
10	Laverack Lane	...	...	Hove Edge	...	F.	...	57	—	—
11	Tofts Grove	...	...	Rastrick	...	M.	...	79	—	—
12	Elland Lower Edge	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	57	—	—
13	Slade Lane	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	58	—	—

DEATHS OF INFANTS.

Street or Place.	District or Locality.	Sex.	Age.	
			M'ths.	Dys.

I.—WASTING DISEASES.

1	Slead Syke	...	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	—	15
2	Mill Lane	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	3	—
3	New Street, Lane Head	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	1	—
4	Hove Edge	...	...	...	...	F.	...	5	—
5	Elm Cottages	...	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	1	—
6	Manley Street	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	2 hrs.	—
7	Briggate	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	1	—
8	Park Row	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	—	14
9	Rayner's Road, Thornhill	...	...	Briggs, Brighouse	...	F.	...	—	1
10	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	—	14
11	Lillands Lane	...	...	Rastrick	...	M.	...	—	14
12	Back Laura St., Gooder Lane	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	4	—
13	Raw Hill	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	—	1½
14	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	—	2
15	Bramstone Street	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	12 hrs.	—
16	Carr Green	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	2	—
17	Nunnery Lane End	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	—	14
18	Toothill Bank	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	—	22

STREET LIST, PART I.—CONTINUED.

Street or Place.	Locality or District.	Sex.	Age.	
			M'ths.	D'ys

II.—CONVULSIVE DISEASES.

1	Albert Square, Waring Green, Brighthouse	...	M.	...	5	—	
2	Edward Street	... .. Brighthouse	..	M.	...	5	—
3	Hey Street, Thornhill Briggs	Do.	...	M.	...	6	—
4	Garden Road	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	—	18
5	Elland Road	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	6	—
6	Do.	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	5	—
7	Victoria St. (off Bethel St.),	Do.	...	F.	...	—	13
8	Manley Street	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	4	—
9	Elland Road	... .. Do.	...	M,	...	1	—
10	Mellor Square	... .. Do.	...	F.	...	1	—
11	South St., Waring Green...	Do.	...	M.	...	10	—
12	William Edward St.	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	7	—
13	Dale Street	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	9	—
14	Thornhill Road	... .. Rastrick	...	M.	...	—	3
15	Gooder Lane	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	3	—
16	Do.	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	3	—
17	New North Road	... .. Do.	...	M.	...	1	—
18	Anchor Pit	... .. Do.	...	F.	...	6	—

III.—ALL OTHER DISEASES.

1	Mill-lane	...	...	...	Brighthouse	...	F.	...	6	—
2	Slead Syke	...	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	—	9
3	West Street, Garden Road				Do.	...	F.	...	11	—
4	Elland Road	...	...		Do.	...	M.	...	3	—
5	New Street, Lane Head	...			Do.	...	M.	...	8	—
6	Camm Street	..	...		Do.	...	F.	...	5	—
7	Bradford Road	...	...		Do.	...	F.	...	—	5
8	Manley Street	...	...		Do.	...	M.	...	7	—
9	New Street	...	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	1	—
10	Hove Edge	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	3	—
11	Elland Road	...	...		Brighthouse	...	M.	...	14 hrs.	
12	Bank Street...	...	...		Do.	...	M.	...	1	—
13	Slead Syke	...	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	8	—
14	Hall Street, off Bethel Street				Do.	...	F.	...	3	—
15	Rayner's Rd., Thornhill Briggs				Do.	...	M.	...	10	—
16	Edward Street, Waring Green				Do.	...	M.	...	—	14
17	Little Woodhouse	...	...		Rastrick	...	F.	...	3	—
18	Birds Royd	...	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	10	—
19	Bryan Street	...	...		Do.	...	F.	...	—	18
20	Dewsbury and Elland Road				Do.	...	M.	...	6	—
21	New Hey Road	...	...		Do.	...	F.	...	1	—
22	Brook Street	...	...		Do.	...	F.	...	4	—
23	Castle Hill	...	...		Do.	...	M.	...	1	—
24	Common	...	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	—	3
25	Thomas Street	...	...		Do.	...	F.	...	—	20
26	Birds Royd	...	...		Do.	...	F.	...	6½	—
27	Thornhill Road	...	...		Do.	...	F,	...	5	—
28	Thornhill Road	...	...		Do.	...	M.	...	5	—
29	Toothill Bank	...	...		Do.	...	M.	...	4	—

STREET LIST.

PART II.

New Cases of Infectious Sickness arranged according to Streets, Localities or Districts.

Street or Place.	Locality or District.	Sex.	Age.	
			Y'rs.	M'ths.

TYPHOID FEVER.

1	Owler Ings (off Briggate)...	Brighouse	...	F.	...	6	—
2	Rayner's Road, Thornhill	Briggs, Brighouse	...	F.	...	11	—
3	New Street, Lane Head	...	Brighouse	...	F.	...	42 —
4	Manley Street	...	Do	...	F.	...	34 —
5	Do.	...	Do.	...	F.	...	9 —
6	Elland Road	...	Do.	...	F.	...	16 —
7	Toothill Green	...	Rastrick	...	M.	...	8 —
8	Old Lane	...	Brighouse	...	F.	...	40 —
9	William St, Gooder Lane...	Rastrick	...	F.	...	25	—
10	East Street	Do.	...	Do.	...	F.	...
11	Common	...	Do.	...	F.	...	2 6
12	Waterloo Road	...	Brighouse	...	F.	...	40 —
13	Thornhill Road	...	Do.	...	M.	...	14 —
14	Raw Hill	...	Rastrick	...	F.	...	22 —
15	Thornhill Road	...	Do.	...	F.	...	5 —
16	Brooke St., Elland Road	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	3 —
17	Thornhill Road	...	Do.	...	M.	...	16 —
18	Do.	...	Do.	...	M.	...	11 —
19	Francis St., Bridge End	...	Rastrick	...	M.	...	20 —
20	Thornhill Road	...	Brighouse	...	F.	...	30 —
21	Slead Syke	...	Hove Edge	...	M.	...	14 —
22	Do.	...	Do.	...	M.	...	4 —
23	Do.	...	Do.	...	M.	...	42 —
24	Birds Royd	...	Rastrick	...	F.	...	6 —
25	Do.	...	Do.	...	F.	...	11 —
26	Toothill Bank	...	Do.	...	F.	...	1 2
27	Huddersfield Road...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	40 —
28	Thornhill Road	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	20 —
29	Brooke Street	...	Rastrick	...	M.	...	3 —
30	New Hey Road	...	Do.	...	M.	...	73 —
31	Thornhill Brigg	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	— 7

SCARLET FEVER.

1	Church Lane	...	...	Brighouse	...	M.	...	9	—
2	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	M.	...	15	—
3	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	F.	...	11	—
4	Edward Street, Waring Green	Do.			...	F.	...	6	—
5	Do.		Do.	Do.	...	F.	...	7½	—
6	Back Manley Street,	...		Do.	...	M.	...	13	—
7	Little Woodhouse, ...	...		Rastrick	...	F.	...	1	6
8	Albion Street, Lane Head,			Brighouse	...	F.	...	7	—
9	Do.		Do.	Do.	...	F.	...	4	—
10	Do.		Do.	Do.	...	F.	...	10	—
11	Edward Street, Waring Green,			Brighouse	...	F.	...	—	6
12	Brick Terrace, Gooder Lane,			Rastrick	...	F.	...	7	—
13	Lightcliffe Road	...	...	Brighouse	...	F.	...	4	—
14	Birds Royd	...	...	Rastrick	...	M.	...	4	—

STREET LIST, PART II.—CONTINUED.

Street or Place.	Locality or District.	Sex.	Age.	
			Y'rs.	M'ths.

SCARLET FEVER (CONTINUED).				
15 Do.	Rastrick	... M. ...	2	6
16 Toothill Bank	Do.	... M. ...	17	—
17 Bridge End	Do.	... F. ...	8	—
18 Manley Street,	Brighouse	... M. ...	8	—
19 Thornhill Road	Do.	... F. ...	4	9
20 Mill Lane	Do.	... F. ...	9	6
21 Do.	Do.	... M. ...	2	6
22 Brick Terrace, Gooder Lane,	Rastrick	... M. ...	3	—
23 Hove Edge ... ..		... M. ...	7	—
24 George St. (off Bramstone St.)	Rastrick	... M. ...	5	3
25 Do.	Do.	... M. ...	18	—
26 Do.	Do.	... M. ...	8	—
27 Do.	Do.	... F. ...	6	—
28 Church Lane... ..	Brighouse	... M. ...	17	—
29 Brooklyn Terrace	Hove Edge	... M. ...	6	—
30 Lower Green	Do.	... M. ...	4	—
31 Elland Road	Brighouse	... M. ...	4	6

ERYSIPELAS.				
1 Huddersfield Road .	Rastrick	... M. ...	67	—
2 Lillands Lane	Do.	... F. ...	61	—
3 Church Lane	Brighouse	... M. ...	50	—
4 New Hey Road	Rastrick	... F. ...	—	1
5 Commercial Street... ..	Brighouse	... F. ...	49	—
6 Rogerson Square, Bonegate	Do.	... F. ...	55	—
7 Fixby View	Rastrick	... F. ...	40	—
8 Common	Do.	... F. ...	—	2
9 Vale Street, Thornhill Briggs,	Brighouse	... F. ...	45	—
10 Lightcliffe Road	Do.	... F. ...	46	—

AUTUMNAL DIARRHŒA.				
1 Police Street	Brighouse	... F. ...	40	—
2 Waterloo Road	Do.	... M. ...	52	—
3 Frances Street	Do.	... F. ...	26	—
4 Richard St., Thornhill Briggs	Do.	... M. ...	32	—
5 Brighouse Fields	Rastrick	... F. ...	3	—
6 New Hey Road	Do.	... M. ...	50	—
7 Back Charles St., Lane Head,	Brighouse	... M. ...	1	—
8 New North Road	Rastrick	... F. ...	10	—
9 New Hey Road	Do.	... M. ...	2	—

DIPHTHERIA.				
1 Thornhill Road	Rastrick	... F. ...	7	—
2 Tofts Grove	Do.	... M. ...	4	6
3 Brooke Street	Do.	... M. ...	—	10
4 Back Laura St., Gooder Lane	Do.	... M. ...	3	—
5 Railway View	Do.	... F. ...	4	—
6 John Street, Gooder Lane	Do.	... M. ...	4	8
7 Industrial St, Thornhill Briggs,	Brighouse	... M. ...	18	—
8 Lillands Lane	Rastrick	... F. ...	2	6

PUERPERAL FEVER.				
1 Round Hill	Rastrick	... F. ...	27	—
2 Thornhill Road	Do.	... F. ...	21	—
3 Brooke Street	Do.	... F. ...	38	—

COPY OF SPECIAL REPORT

TO THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCIL

ON THE

PREVALENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER IN BRIGHOUSE,

DATED DECEMBER 24TH, 1894 ;

Also NOTES OF OBSERVATIONS on some conditions connected
with the above Prevalence of Enteric or Typhoid Fever,
and RECOMMENDATIONS thereon.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever in Brighouse, 1894.

Perhaps the best introduction to the short Special Report on the prevalence of this disease during the past year will be a copy of the letter in which I brought the matter to the notice of the Local Government Board and West Riding County Council. This runs as follows:—

Public Offices, Brighouse, Dec. 24th, 1894.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

It is my duty as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Brighouse (Yorks.) to report to you the occurrence of a slight outbreak of typhoid fever in this district. The district has only been perfectly free from typhoid fever this year during the months of February and March, but the increase has been so sudden during the present and last month that I have deemed it advisable to report the matter to you.

During August, September and October, the number of cases notified to me was 3 in each month, in November this number increased to 5, and up to the time of writing 7 have been reported this month.

The cases are not confined to any particular locality, milk or water supply and in fact have practically nothing in common.

In nearly all cases Sanitary defects of varying character were discovered which, however, could scarcely be associated causally with the occurrence of the disease. These have either all been attended to or are in hand.

As regards the measures taken to prevent the further spread of the disease I may say that our machinery for coping with infectious diseases generally is still wanting the one prime necessity an Isolation Hospital—the Joint Hospital Board having decided at their last meeting not to utilise the existing Hospital (used in the smallpox epidemic) at present.

The patients are therefore being treated in their own homes with the usual result of a further spread of the disease to other members of the household and to neighbouring households.

In one house 3 cases have followed on the first: the disease began on the 7th September and the first case was followed by 2 others on the 19th October and by another on the 20th of December—the house remaining for the whole of this period a source of danger to the neighbouring ones. In three other instances the first case which occurred has been followed by a second after the lapse of a few weeks.

In all cases a special fever pail has been sent to the infected houses for the reception of the excreta; disinfectants have been liberally supplied and disinfection of the houses, and in one case of bedding has been carried out by the Corporation.

Should your Honourable Board desire further particulars on any matter I shall be glad to furnish them so far as I am able.

I have the Honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MEREDITH YOUNG.

As mentioned in the body of the Report there have been 31 cases of this disease notified to me during the year, and in 5 of these death has occurred, this being the average mortality in typical cases.

You will also see from Part II of the Street List that the disease has shewn no special incidence on any part of the Borough, nor upon lowlying or dense areas.

I.—Our inquiries into the **milk supply** in regard to its ultimate and intermediate sources, and our examination of the premises upon which the milk was stored, the utensils employed in its distribution, the health of those employed in its storage or distribution, and all other matters connected directly or indirectly with it were productive of no definite result. Hence we were led to drop that as a possible explanation of the outbreak.

II.—In the same manner the source of **water supply** was dealt with, and in only two cases could I point to this having *probably* been the cause of the disease. In one case the young man affected had been away from home on an afternoon's excursion about three weeks before he fell ill, and in spite of his companions' protests had drunk some water from a tap in a mill at Elland, which he said had tasted so bad that he had to spit it out, though not without having swallowed some previously.

In the other case the only source of water supply was from a very deep well which had a privy midden at a distance of about 4yds. from it. The land around was agricultural land, which is often manured with nightsoil. The well was paved round for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. on all sides, and the privy midden was well kept and regularly emptied. On our instructions it was at once converted to the plan recommended by the Model Bye-laws, and steps were taken to supply the house with town's water.

III.—Three of the cases were distinctly imported—one from Harrogate and two from Halifax, whence the patients had just removed, leaving one of the family in the Halifax Fever Hospital.

IV.—The other cases were very obscure in their origin, many being mild and exceedingly ill defined. Twelve of these remaining cases were of a very mild type, and it is a curious fact that in only one of these twelve mild cases could we find any sanitary defects worth mentioning.

In the remaining cases, which were for the most part severe, or at least typical, and of which five died, sanitary defects of a more or less grave nature were discovered.

Let us take a brief description of the sanitary condition of the premises in the fatal cases :—

A.—Two privy middens—open at the top, deep, wet and offensive—to three houses; very full; situated some eight yards from the houses in a closed-in street. Sink-pipes direct to covered-up gulley leading to a walled drain; untrapped dish-stone in corner of yard, two yards from door and one yard from window. In this case one non-fatal case was followed by three other non-fatal cases.

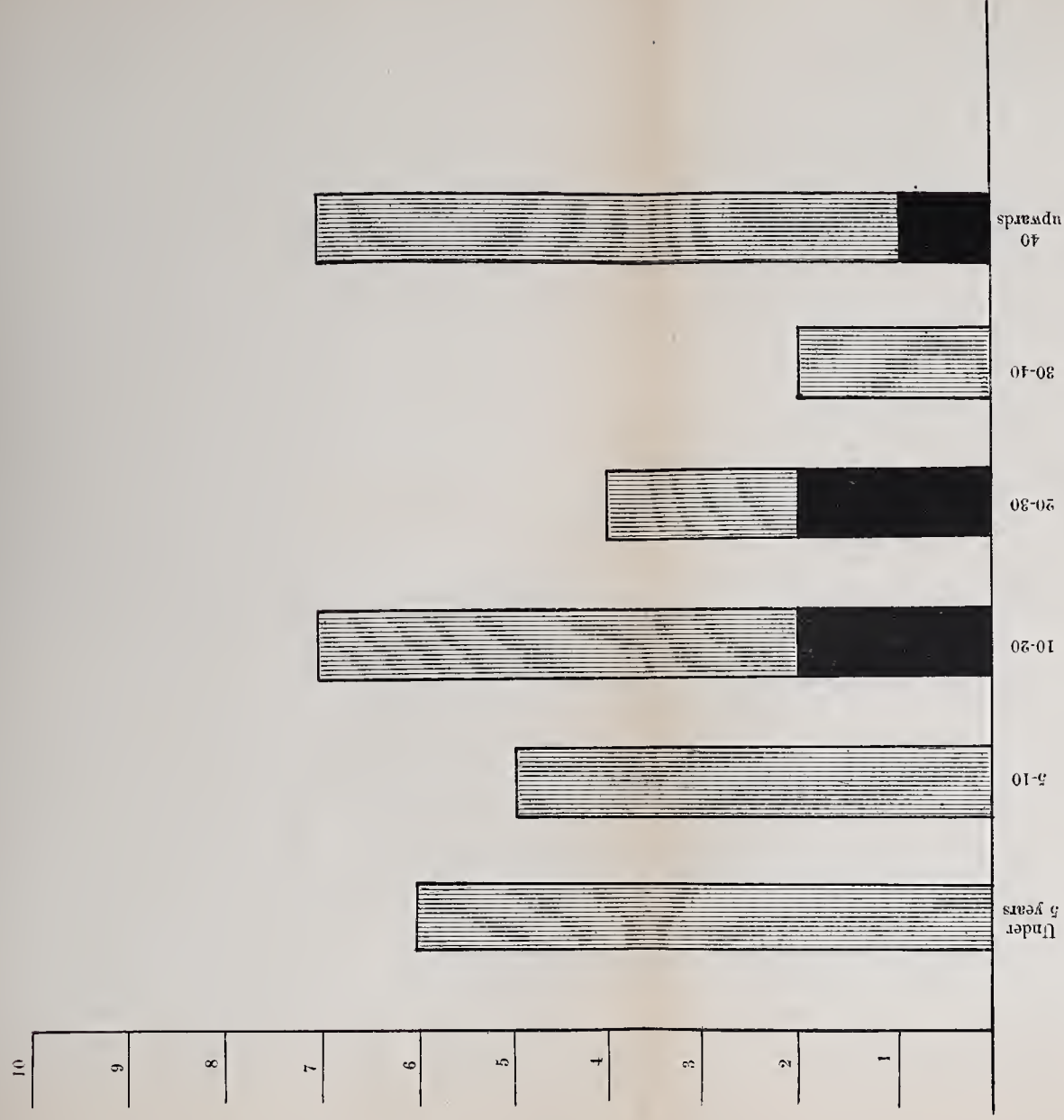


Diagram shewing cases of Typhoid Fever and Deaths at different age-periods in the
Borough of Brighouse for the year 1894.

B.—Privy midden built against back of house and on a lower level, so that effluvium could readily pass into the house. House-drain dilapidated and broken in, so that leakage runs into privy; disconnecting trap improperly fixed, so that it does not act as a trap, and also allows leakage into the ground on all sides. House-drain constructed partly of 4in. and partly of 6in. pipes indiscriminately, straight pipes being employed in the bends.

C.—Subsoil drain, which is connected direct to the main sewer, has an opening in the cellar; main sewer had been receiving excreta, &c., from typhoid fever cases across the road on a lower level. Insufficient privy accommodation; ash-pit not provided with sides or coverings.

D.—Pan-closet with container and D-trap upstairs. Rain-water pipe ventilates soil-pipe; water closet practically ventilated into house.

E.—Sinkpipe is trapped with S-trap, and passes straight through the back kitchen floor into an old drain which runs along under the house floor and passes, untrapped, into the main sewer. On testing the drain it was found to leak through the ground and out at the side of the house wall on a lower level, shewing that the house floor must to a certain extent have been sodden with sewage. Opposite the door, at the bottom of the steps, the end of a 6-inch pot pipe protruded, evidently being intended to convey the rain water from the bottom of the steps through the house in the above-mentioned drain and into the sewer. The end of this pipe was almost completely choked up with sludge.

V.—In the other (non-fatal) cases the following are some of the conditions which were found :—

(a) Cellar floor like a cesspool from leakage of sewage out of the house drain: sinkpipe passes direct into drain.

(b) Privy midden—deep, wet and offensive (4ft. below the ground level)—placed at the end of a cul-de-sac from 3 to 4yds. from the house door. This privy midden consists of 5 privies and one ashpit, and is used by 14 houses. The sinkpipe of the house in question passes to deliver its contents into a stoneware syphon trap, which is covered by a stone dishstone containing 5 small holes for ventilation purposes.

(c) The trapped sink-pipe from the sink at the back of the house is connected with a 3in. rain-water pipe, which passes inside the house along the wall by the cellar steps, and empties into a walled drain in the yard. Eight privies and one very wet ashpit (six inches below ground level) about 8yds. from houses.

VI.—One curious case deserves mention. The family in which it occurred had just removed into a house which had been unoccupied for a little time, and had, moreover, been left in a dirty condition. The patient, who was a child aged seven months, I was informed by the mother, was fond of playing with the “floor-cloths,” which were used in the “cleaning down” process, and her favourite trick was to see how much of the “floor-cloth” she could cram into her mouth! After two months of assiduous practice in this unlovely procedure she developed typhoid fever.

To summarise :—

Out of 31 notified cases of typhoid fever there were the following distinctly typical cases :

- (a) 3 imported from other districts.
- 2 traceable to polluted water.
- 5 fatal cases all associated with serious sanitary defects.
- 4 cases following on or accompanied by the above fatal cases.
- 1 case due to—“ floor-cloths.”

15

Of the remaining 16 cases :—

- (b) 3 were fairly typical and associated with minor Sanitary defects.
- 1 was typical and not associated with Sanitary defects.
- 12 were extremely mild and unaccounted for.

VII.—I have yet, however, to mention that I am far from satisfied with the precautions taken in regard to the disposal of the excreta from typhoid fever cases in the Borough, and my objections are :—

Firstly.—That the fever pails sent out are very imperfectly marked, or not marked at all, rendering extra precautions in their removal and separate treatment at the Sanitary Depot, extremely difficult.

Secondly, that the excreta are supposed to be efficiently disinfected at the infected house and therefore they are mixed with the other excreta and refuse and circulated as manure with a possibility of very serious consequences.

And, *thirdly*, that the special tubs themselves are only disinfected in the same manner as ordinary tubs and are passed into the general circulation—also with a possibility of very dangerous consequences.

I would suggest that the following precautions therefore be adopted at once and adhered to most rigorously :—

Firstly, that half-a-dozen or more tubs be set apart specially for use in Typhoid Fever cases, and that these tubs be distinguished by having a thick white ring painted round them and also on the lids.

Secondly.—That so soon as a case of Typhoid Fever is notified the Sanitary Inspector should send one of these special tubs, fitted with a closely fitting lid, and containing a suitable quantity of strong disinfectant (that used specially for Infectious Diseases at present) to the house, and should himself give instructions as to its exclusive use for infected excreta; the tub in use to be also removed, replaced by another, and disinfected as in the following paragraph, in case infected excreta should have been accidentally placed in it.

In the case of a privy midden, this to be specially emptied *at once* and thoroughly disinfected.

Thirdly.—The special pail to be removed regularly at intervals, on no account greater than one week, and the excreta to be thoroughly disinfected along with the contents of any suspected pail *under the personal supervision of the Sanitary Inspector*, and after disinfection buried in the earth and not mixed with the other pail contents.

Fourthly.—The special pails, together with any suspected pails, to be thoroughly disinfected *under the personal supervision of the Sanitary Inspector*; the special pails on no account to pass into the general circulation.

If these recommendations be rigorously carried out, not only in cases of Typhoid Fever but also in other cases of Infectious Disease which are infectious by means of the excreta—as, for example, Epidemic Diarrhœa—I am confident that we shall find that an improvement in the health of the Borough and a lessened spread of infectious disease, and especially of that treacherous disease, Typhoid Fever, will result.

I have no hesitation in saying that many of those cases of Typhoid Fever which it has baffled our efforts to trace would be rightly put down to infection by means of an improperly cleansed or disinfected pail from a previous case.

Be that as it may, the conditions I have pointed out are certainly existing and certainly call for an immediate and thorough remedy.

MEREDITH YOUNG, M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Report of Inspector of Nuisances for the year ended December 31st, 1895

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee of the
Brighouse Town Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting you with my second Annual Report on the operations of the Sanitary Department for the year ended December 31st, 1894.

The following is a summary of work done :—

No. of cases in course of abatement, January 1st ...	...	14
„ Inspections during the year ...	...	297
		—311
„ Cases allowed to lapse ...	...	6
„ Cases deferred ...	...	2
„ Cases Inspected where no sanitary defects ...	...	19
„ Cases abated during the year ...	...	225
		—252
		—
Cases unabated at the end of the year ...	...	59

The following is the list of Abatements :—

Ashpits provided with doors ...	...	7
„ filled in to ground level ...	...	4
„ new provided ...	...	1
Cellars cleaned ...	...	7
„ drained ...	...	8
„ —drains done away ...	...	2
„ —drains trapped ...	...	2
„ —water cleared from ...	...	8
„ —disused well filled up ..	...	1
Damp Houses remedied ...	...	3
Drains opened ...	...	13
Drain Traps repaired ...	...	1
Dirty Privies cleansed ...	...	1
Dust from Flour Mill partly abated ...	...	1
Gas escapings ...	...	1
Houses cleansed and limewashed ...	...	2
House Drain taken from under the house ...	...	1
„ repaired ...	...	24
„ trapped or disconnected ...	...	92
„ ventilated ...	...	4
House Roof repaired ...	...	1
Houses supplied with water ...	...	8
Intercepting Traps fixed... ..	...	4

Kitchen Drain Openings taken outside	...	...	...	...	2
Manure Pits reconstructed	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	14
„ „ covered with lime, &c.	...	...	...	...	3
„ Privies removed	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding Cases removed	...	...	...	...	4
Privies converted to the pail system	...	...	...	...	31
„ —Door provided	...	...	...	...	1
„ —Filled in ..	...	...	...	...	1
„ —New provided	...	...	...	...	6
„ re-covered	...	...	...	...	2
Piggeries drained	...	...	...	...	1
Sewers opened	...	...	...	...	2
Sinkpipes repaired	...	...	...	...	5
„ trapped	...	...	...	...	59
„ opened ..	...	...	...	...	1
Soilpipes ventilated	...	...	...	...	5
Spoutings repaired...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables drained	...	...	...	...	3
Street Drains opened	...	...	...	...	3
Swill Tubs removed	...	...	...	...	1
Swine removed	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouse redrained	...	...	...	...	1
Tank for sewage, new—provided	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Water Closet repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Well, not now used, ventilated	...	...	...	...	1
Workshop ventilated	...	...	...	...	1
Yard drained	...	...	...	...	1
Yard drain opened...	...	...	...	...	1

359

In the foregoing list the 359 nuisances abated out of 225 cases may call for some explanation, which will be readily understood in such cases as the following, viz., “Bad drainage,” which may result in

Sinkpipe trapped	...	...	...	...	...	1
House Drain disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1

—4

Hence the number of nuisances abated above the number of inspections.

Out of the 297 cases as recorded for the year, only 44 of that number have been reported to you, thus showing that 85 per cent. of the nuisances have been abated by the persuasion of your officials.

Number of notices served under section 94	...	...	31
„ „ „ „ section 36	...	...	5
„ „ „ „ section 62	...	...	6
„ „ „ „ section 49	...	...	2
			— 44
Number of letters respecting nuisances	...	...	208
			—
			252

Seven houses have been disinfected after infectious diseases.

All the day schools in the Borough have been disinfected on account of Measles.

October 18th and 19th.—Twenty-three samples of Water were taken from the service pipes of houses which had been recently supplied with town's water.

Nov. 5th.—Sample of Water taken from the public well at the bottom of Ogden Lane, and forwarded to Mr. Allen for analysis.

Nov. 19th.—On visiting Mill Royd Mill we found the privy accommodation insufficient, but were informed by the manager that they would shortly require the site of the present privies for other building purposes, and would then submit plans for privies in another situation.

Common Lodging Houses.—We have two in our district and one has always been found satisfactory, but with the other we have had occasion to find fault several times, and at present we are waiting for some alterations to be made which have been promised some time.

Special Cases.—Allow me to draw your attention to a resolution passed April 25th, 1894, which forms one of the unabated cases :—

“That the Committee inspect the drainage of property belonging to Mr. Matthew Wood and others in Tofts Grove.”

Among the cases which it has been my duty to inspect some curious specimens of work have come under my notice ; it may not be out of place to give you one or two in detail.

(1) We were asked to flush a drain in Back New-street which we found so firmly choked that the dishstone, trap, &c. had to be taken up, and to our astonishment we found a six-inch box trap placed the wrong end toward the drain, thus completely blocking it up ; and besides that the trap was laid the bottom side upwards, and the dishstone fixed to the trap outlet.

(2) A case in Oxford-street where the occupier complained of an offensive smell. On going into the cellar to see a drain which had been “made perfect” only a week or two before we found a four inch trap placed at the end of a six inch pipe in such a manner as to form a perfect six inch ventilator for sewer gas.

Others of a similar character, which would only take up time and space to enumerate were found.

Smoke Abatement.—During the year 37 observations of one hour each have been made. The total number of minutes of dense smoke was 309.5. The average is 8.3. Considerable improvement has been made by Messrs. Thornton, Hannam & Marshall at the Brookfoot Dye-works, and more care is exercised all round.

Private Slaughterhouses.—These have been periodically inspected, and generally found satisfactory as far as cleanliness is concerned. One has had the drain opening inside removed altogether, and the waste water conducted by an open channel from the slaughterhouse to a trapped gully in the yard.

Public Slaughterhouse.—Among the improvements which have been made here, the following are worthy of notice, viz. :—

(1) That the blood, which it has been the practice to allow to escape into and clot in the drains, is now collected and sold ; we estimate the returns at about £16 per annum.

(2) That the tank is emptied every Friday.

(3) That the beasts instead of being driven loose into the Slaughterhouse, are now admitted by a separate entrance through a strong wooden passage, where they are secured with a chain and lead where required.

Scavenging.—Number of Pail Privies existing Jan. 1st, 1940; Number added during the year, 151; total, 2091.

The above pails are collected once a week, with the exception of empty premises, where the pails are only taken away about once a month.

Our own staff of men are entrusted with the work, but the team labour is by contract, and the arrangement seems to act very well.

The following table will show the approximate number of loads of ashes and nightsoil collected, and also where deposited :—

	Sold.	Depot.	Brick Co.	Bentley and Smith.	Other Places.	Total.
January	26	304	256	81	60	727
February	9	273	228	93	48	651
March	11	176	295	118	77	677
April	34	212	228	132	11	617
May	38	199	232	169	44	682
June	8	285	166	132	18	609
July	39	312	32	103	55	541
August	30	389	42	66	17	544
September ..	24	377	49	37	24	511
October	83	363	39	39	117	641
November ...	72	423	48	49	81	673
December ...	54	453	37	37	43	624
	428	3766	1652	1056	595	7497

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.—In accordance with resolution passed Oct. 24th, 14 persons have been registered as cowkeepers, 26 as cowkeepers and purveyors of milk, 20 as purveyors of milk, total 63. Among the 20 purveyors of milk there are 12 who live outside the Borough.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 and 1879.—No samples of food have been taken during the year under the above Acts, because it is imperative for the inspector to be specially appointed.

CANAL BOATS ACTS 1877 and 1884.

To the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to report that during the year ended 31st December, 1894, I have made 42 inspections of Canal Boats using the Calder and Hebble Navigation Canal in this district, and have found the following cases of contravention of the Regulations, viz. :—

- (1) One case where the certificate was not produced, owing to the Master being away in the town, and the Certificate being locked up.
- (2) Two cases where the Certificates did not identify the owner with the boat, the boats having very recently changed hands.
- (3) One case of overcrowding, where the parents (owners of the boat) had temporarily taken on board two upgrown daughters.
- (4) One case where the boat was dirty and without water vessel.

Case (1)—I could not call this a breach of the Regulations.

Case (2)—The matters, I was informed, were being considered by the owners, and therefore I did not issue any form.

Case (3)—Here I issued Form No. 1, which was duly returned signed by Mr. W. H. Ellis, Canal Boat Inspector for the Urban Sanitary Authority of Goole, certifying that the matter had been remedied.

Case (4)—Here I issued Form No. 2, on receipt of which the owner, in a letter dated December 27th, 1894, promised to have the matter attended to at once. On January 10th, 1895, I made another inspection, and found all satisfactory.

Upon the whole the boats were very clean, the Regulations well kept, and the Masters very agreeable.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1894) Annual Report of the Brighouse Urban Sanitary Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any case of Infectious Disease met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District?	}	Only for Smallpox.
Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive with payment for other duties?	{	Yes.

42 Number of Boats Inspected in 1894

40 Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations

2 Number of Boats Infringing the Acts and Regulations

Total Number for which the Cabins were registered 223½

Total Number occupying the Cabins	115
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Details of Occupation : Male Adults	69	
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Female Adults	26	
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Children of School Age	10	
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Children under School Age	10	
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115

Number of Cases
met with.Number of Cases
Remedied.

Details showing Numbers Infringing in respect to—						
None	Registration...	...	...	...	...	—
„	Notification of Change of Master...	...	...	...	...	—
„	Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	...	—
„	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat	...	...	...	...	—
„	Marking	...	...	...	...	—
One	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	One
None	Partition (Regn. 8, b. ii.)	...	...	...	...	—
„	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying	...	...	...	...	—
One	Cleanliness—Same as “No proper Water Vessel.”	...	...	...	...	—
None	Painting	...	...	...	...	—
„	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	—
„	Dilapidation	...	...	...	...	—
„	Removal of Bilge Water	..	...	...	...	—
„	Without Pump	...	...	...	...	—
„	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector	...	...	...	...	—
„	No proper Water Vessel—Same as “Cleanliness.”	...	...	...	...	—
None	Without requisite Double Bulkheads	...	...	...	...	—
„	Non-notification of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	—
„	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.)	...	...	...	...	—
<hr/>						
2	Total Cases met with.	Total Cases Remedied,				1

Number of Legal Proceedings taken	...	...	...	None
Number of printed Notice Forms issued	...	...	...	2
Number of Notices attended to	...	...	...	1
Number still corresponding about (Form not returned Dec. 31st)	...	...	...	1

Yours respectfully,

Ralph Marsden,

Sanitary Inspector.

